

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

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Time Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial room, No. 633.

Specimen copies free.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.
MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 SYCAMORE STREET.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

The property of the Georgia Confederate Soldiers' Home is for sale. The home was built as a refuge for the needy and helpless old veterans of the State in their declining years, and was given to the State, the only condition being the appropriation of a small annual amount for its support. Two successive Georgia legislatures refused to give it, and the home is for sale. It is the Empire State of the South as Georgia boasts of calling itself so ungratefully to its surviving defenders of the war? It looks as if Georgia had been too much afflicted with the "new South" idea.

The Providence Evening Telegram asserts that the Republican caucus, itself controlled by a Republican clique, is robbing the Governor of the prerogatives which should be his, and has succeeded in transferring them to an unscrupulous lobbyist who is in no way responsible to the people. In other words, it declares that Rhode Island is in very much the same condition that she occupied when subject to an hereditary monarch, and it thinks that it is time for her to have a constitutional convention.

The French authorities are getting so much alarmed at the rapid growth of the Panama scandal that they are now trying to keep it quiet by muzzling the press. But truth is mighty and will always prevail, and the Frenchman had as well try to dam the Mississippi river as to prevent the truth about that wholesale infamy from asserting itself. When the expedient of stifling the press is resorted to, it is proof positive that the case is growing desperate.

Both Messrs. Hill and Murphy deny any intention of antagonizing President Cleveland, or making any war upon his administration. We congratulate these gentlemen on having regained their senses, and hope that they will be found using their ability and acknowledged influence in holding up the hands of the people's President, and helping him to give the country the reforms that have been promised the people by the Democratic party.

A Republican contemporary says that Ben. Butler's best monument was New Orleans, because he cleaned up the city and made it possible for its inhabitants to live there all the year round. That is true. He made it possible for any one in the country to live there except himself, and it would have been very dangerous for him to have ever tried the experiment, after his shameful insult to its ladies.

Unless our country friends exercise their humanity and try to feed and protect the partridges and other game birds, they will have no sport for some years to come. Dispatches tell us that these birds are perishing all over the country in large numbers as much for lack of food as on account of the extreme cold. A man who would shoot a partridge at this time is little better than a criminal.

One of the greatest of conventions will be the eleventh International Congress of Medicine which assembles in Rome in the last week of September next. The sessions will be opened by the King of Italy in person. Physicians and their ladies the world over are offered reduced transportation rates. It will be a most interesting as well as important gathering.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that "General Mahone is said to wear 33 stockings; yet no man would like to stand in his shoes." Correct, and there is many a man who cannot afford a twenty-five cent pair of socks who occupies a far more enviable position among his fellow-men than the little Radical ex-boss.

The Populist Speaker of the Kansas House has been treating the Republicans to a taste of Reid's tactics in counting quorums. It was generally expected that, sooner or later, that Republican invention would return to plague the inventors.

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, is also on the sick list. Lest our readers may not know who Mr. Hayes is we will tell them that he was once de-facto President of the United States, and served out Mr. Tilden's term of office.

IN DEFIANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Republican party and its leaders have ever since their crushing defeat in November, which was preceded so immediately by that of 1890, been engaged in the task of trying, by every means possible, fair or foul, to hold on to office in defiance of the emphatically expressed will of the people. Hardly had the echoes of the battle died away over their complete rout at all points, when they began the work of seeing if, by any imaginable scheme or technicality of law, they might not hold on to power, although the popular verdict had been overwhelmingly against them. Hence it was that in the Northwestern States they tried to cheat the voters of their choice at the polls through the medium of Republican canvassing boards, and count in enough beaten legislative candidates of their party to enable them to steal United States Senatorships, and why they have endeavored to prolong the contests in these States at least until after the usual special session of the Senate in March, so as to keep their meagre majority in that body to the last extremity.

It is not at all surprising that the President should be found aiding his party to the extent of his power in thus opposing known popular sentiment, for if Mr. Harrison is not a Republican he is nothing. He has become so thoroughly identified with Radicalism as to be a stalwart of the stalwarts, and therefore has long since endorsed the governing principle of his party, that the people have no rights which the Republican party must respect, if by any legal pretext or technicality these rights can be ignored. It is not strange therefore that here, in the very last expiring days of his administration, he should be found endeavoring to keep Republicans in office by extending the provisions of the civil service law to minor and insignificant Federal positions, in connection with which no one before him had ever dreamed of applying that statute. And now, so determined is he to keep in place under a Democratic administration even the humblest and last of his henchmen possible, that he has even ordered the discharge, from a minor position in the post-office of this city, of a lady who has filled the place for over twenty years, and who has relied on it for support for a blind and infirm husband, so that he may appoint a Republican in her stead. Could ever Radical meanness, the climax of all meanness, go further?

But a day of reckoning will come. The masses will not be unmindful of their efforts to defy them and retain, by every means which ingenuity, made skillful by long practice, can devise, a party in power which has, twice in succession, been rejected, discarded and pronounced faithless to its trust by an indignant people. If they ever declared anything so emphatically as to place their trust in the Republican party and its minions, and no matter how much a Republican President and Republican schemers may try to defeat them, they will eventually have their wishes respected. The Democrats will need no stronger arguments against their opponents in the next campaign than that they left no opportunity untaken to keep themselves in office after they had been rejected by an overwhelming popular sentiment.

THE NEW YORK SUN AND THE NEGRO.

The New York Sun is one of the few newspapers of the North that understand the true state of affairs in the South and the negro's true relation to those affairs; and it has the candor to state it exactly as it is, and to warn the country of the danger to our institutions in the wild theories of the Lodges, the Hoars, the Dawes, etc. Nevertheless, even the Sun is liable to be misled in matters that concern the negro. A negro man named Price who is president of a negro College at Salisbury, North Carolina, delivered an address last week before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York City, on "The Future of the Negro in the South." The address was conservative in tone, and on the whole, as far as we saw reports of it, candid and fair. But Price, as was naturally to be expected, used a little "couleur de rose" in tinting his picture, and this tinting has caught the Sun. That journal believes that the negro is making an advance which is far in excess of the actual advance. Indeed, our attempts to educate and elevate him are most discouraging.

The negro has been a freeman now nearly thirty years, living in a community that gives him a perfectly equal and fair show in every respect whatever if the disputed matter of politics is left out of the question. What tangible results do we see? The figures that we append are taken from the official records of the Auditor of the State of Virginia, which are open to the Sun or to any one else.

The net revenue paid by 63,900 negroes into the Treasury of the State of Virginia from all sources for the year 1891 was \$103,565.54, of which one-half was the capitation tax of one dollar per head. So that the sum of about \$50,000 was all that was paid by negroes upon all forms of property, in a general revenue from taxation of \$2,340,383.14, though they constitute two-fifths of the population of the State. These figures prove conclusively that they are not saving in order to accumulate property.

What then do they cost the State? We paid in the same year for public free schools for negroes \$231,364.15, for a lunatic asylum for them \$80,000, and for the expenses of criminal trials of negroes \$291,018.90. So that the State of Virginia spent in the year 1891 \$608,383.14 on her negro population, and received from them in revenue only \$103,565.54, and substantially the same thing takes place every year.

We make these statements in no spirit of antagonism or of even of disappointment with our negro population. We are in no sense surprised that the confident predictions of these Southerners who knew the negro thoroughly should be verified rather than the dreams and fancies of those New Englanders who idealized the negro, and who in furtherance of their theories—rejecting the teachings of centuries and the results of experience—supplanted stubborn truth with the fictions of a fanatic's brain. To-day as formerly those who know the negro best—those who are most patient with his shortcomings and most appreciative of his merits, are those who knew and loved him in the days of slavery—an institution greatly more injurious to the white than to the black race, placing heavier shackles on the master than on the slave. The whites have been liberated even more than the negroes.

The whites of the South have every

reason to encourage the negro to achieve the greatest possible advance in civilization of every kind, "but the wish cannot become the father to the thought" in the light of every-day experience.

MR. CARLISLE AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Since it seems to be settled that Mr. Carlisle is to be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury it becomes a matter of the highest interest to know what his views are on the financial questions of the day. The latest expressions of his views touching silver are found in a letter from him to the Louisville Courier-Journal, published on August 9, 1892, and recently reprinted in that paper. In this letter he says:

"The gold and silver coins cannot be of equal intrinsic value, as demanded by this resolution, unless the metal contained in each of them is of equal value while still in the form of bullion. Consequently nothing whatever to the intrinsic value of the metal, but only its ascertainable official weight and fineness, puts it in a convenient form for circulation and authenticates it by the stamp of Government. The United States has coined over \$400,000,000 in silver since the passage of the act of 1878, but this has not added one cent to the intrinsic value of the metal contained in them; nor have the United States collected the enormous mass of silver during a period of four years caused any increase in the price of silver bullion. On the contrary, the price of silver bullion in all the markets of the world is lower than it was in 1878, when this Government began to purchase it at the rate of \$24,000,000 worth per annum.

"Neither gold nor silver coins, except the subsidiary coins, will ever again enter into very general use as currency in any great commercial country. The principal office of these coins is to form a basis for the issue of notes or certificates which constitute the most convenient form of circulation among the people. Any measure which would have a tendency to broaden this basis of circulation by increasing the amount of metallic money with which the paper can be redeemed would, in my opinion, be beneficial not only to the country, but to the world generally; but this cannot be done by the fabrication of two coins of the same denomination, but not of equal intrinsic value. The gold and silver coins cannot constitute at the same time the money of redemption. Sixty-eight cents' worth of silver and one dollar's worth of gold cannot both be standards of value at the same time and place, and this has been fully demonstrated by our own experience during the last fourteen years; for, although the silver dollar has been all that time a full legal tender under the statute of the United States, it has not been able to take a single step in Berlin without being the object of popular demonstrations. The old 'man or iron' takes a novel view of the Panama affair. He regards the prosecution as the worst piece of 'socialism' yet.

"If we understand 'B.'s' last letter, the distinct proposition which he favors, categorically stated, is that the street fund shall be divided into six parts, and one of those parts given to each ward. But that the parts shall not be equal in amount. That given to Jackson ward shall bear the same proportion to the whole street fund, as all the taxes paid by Jackson ward, bear to all the taxes paid by all the wards, and so of each other ward.

"This plan will certainly never be adopted, and it is, in our opinion, both unwise and unjust. It would give the smallest amount to localities that need the most, and the largest amounts to localities that can get along very well without any. There is but one sound plan for spending public money, and that is to spend it where public needs call for it, without regard to the neighborhood that contributed it, or the individuals that will be benefited by it; and this is what the people should require of their Council in the distribution of the street fund.

"New plans have been made for the projected bridge across the English channel, and the promoters will apply to Parliament this session for powers to go ahead with the construction of the bridge. The project is the work of Sir John Hawkland and Sir John Hawkland. The length of the bridge has been reduced about three miles, and the number of piers has been reduced from 121 to 72. The cantilever system is proposed. The greatest span will be 147 feet long and 66 feet high. The cost is estimated at \$22,750,000.

"The late Jay Gould's younger daughter, Anna, who is now at the elite of the private school, on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. She began the school year there in the fall. The pupils, who include both day and boarding pupils, are all daughters of the wealthy, and many of them of distinguished families. The prices of tuition being such as preclude less favored scholars. Miss Anna Gould has made many friends among the other scholars, especially among the boarding pupils, while her quiet, studious and retiring disposition has won her the liking of the teachers.

"The rumors of corruption growing out of the proposed investigation of the work of the Board of Education in Washington. The report of the existence of a lobby is not surprising, as there have been suspicions on this score for a long time. The rumor attracting the greatest interest is that which alleges that trust certificates have been presented to wives of Congressmen. The Burrows resolution is still before the Rules Committee, and because it has not been reported to the House none of the members is willing to discuss the reports. It is expected that some action on the resolution will be taken in a day or two.

"A strong attraction for a certain class of Americans, says the well-known New York Sun, will be the English royalties that will swarm this year on the shores of the Mediterranean. The sovereign herself will be at Florence, and with her will come the British Royal Highnesses of all ages, from the venerable Duke of Cambridge to the youngest Battenburg, are to take up their abode. The West and South, however, have their attractions, and Japan is just now a center of interest. Dr. Mrs. Edward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. White-law Reid have a trip to the land of pig-tails and chrysanthemums in prospect, with houses and house parties at Chicago on their return.

"High Bidding for a Hindoo God. An English gentleman at an auction sale of East Indian relics paid \$12,000 for the famous Hindoo god Lingam. Lingam is only a trifle over four inches high, but he is said to be worth his weight in diamonds. The base of the figure is of pure hammered gold, and around it are set nine gems—a diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysothryl, cat's-eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine, garnet, emerald and moonstone.

"The apex of the figure, which is in the shape of a pyramid, is encircled with a ring set with small but very fine diamonds. The pinnacle of the pyramid is a topaz one and ten-sixteenths of an inch in length and nine-sixteenths of an inch in depth; this is in the shape of a horse's head, the center being a cat's-eye of exceeding brilliancy.

"The funeral of General Rufus Ingalls, the quartermaster-general of the army, who died at New York Monday, will take place in Washington to-day. The interment will be at Arlington.

"Captain Robert Stewart, a wealthy shipowner, died suddenly of heart disease Sunday night at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Just before his death Mr. Stewart, who told him that some of his boats had been badly damaged by floating ice. This caused him to become greatly excited and brought on an attack of heart disease.

"There has been a large increase in the number of divorces granted in Scotland in late years. Between 1861 and 1874 the average number was thirty-five a year, which increased to fifty-nine between 1874 and 1880. The number of divorces granted there, as against 109 in 1881 and eighty-nine in 1880. Of last year's decrees sixty-eight were obtained by husbands and fifty-nine by wives.

"The remains of the victim of the Hotel St. James, who died in the debris, weighted down by tons of ice. In the mean time both the city and county officials disclaim authority to order the difficult and expensive search. Citizens who have taken the matter into their own hands if the unseemly shirking of responsibility is not brought to an end. Physicians say that the odor of burned flesh prevails about the ruins.

"Count Johann Kraske, member of the upper House of the Austrian Parliament, jumped from the third story window of a hotel Monday. He struck on his head and was dead when picked up. He was of an old Polish family. Once very wealthy, he had become poor and was a speculator. His losses deranged his mind and he tried three times before Monday to end his life. He made his third attempt of November 7th, when he cut his throat.

"M. Clemenceau's most striking characteristic is his personal reticence, his brusque manner, and the skill with which he avoids photographers and interviewers. Reporters who try to interview him on any public question soon become convinced that the Frenchman will not answer them. Instead of answering their questions, M. Clemenceau assumes the role of interviewer and seems very anxious to find out what the reporters think on the public question at issue.

"Bismarck told an interviewer recently that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He rarely visits Berlin, because he has no house there and he dislikes unfamiliar beds and hotel accommodations. Moreover, he would not be able to take a single step in Berlin without being the object of popular demonstrations. The old 'man or iron' takes a novel view of the Panama affair. He regards the prosecution as the worst piece of 'socialism' yet.

"On motion of Captain Curtis the committee decided to tender the regimental armory to the ladies who are in charge of the Memorial Bazaar, to be held in April next.

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One pig dog.
One section of Angora cat to which tail was attached.
Two "valer" dogs (mongrel).
One and one-half rabbits.
One goat.
One wire basket.
One hind quarter of bay horse (badly preserved though frozen)—Chicago Times.

"Mr. William T. Price, a justice of the peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: 'The Balm could not be recommended too highly. Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 107 East Main street.'

"The Great Southern Bazaar, Nos. 1806, 1808, 1840 and 1812 East Franklin Street.

75---Head of Horses and Mules---75
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
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MACFEAT & KLINE, Auctioneers.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Hats of Odd Shape, But Very Pretty When Worn.



The styles seen at the milliners' and on the heads of women of fashion are varied and peculiar. All sorts of whimsical shapes and curious colors can be noted, many of which when held in the hand are very handsome; yet when elevated to the post of honor prove very becoming. This is provided that they bear the impress of an artist's skillful hand. French felts, beaver and velvet divide the honors among hats, which are smaller than formerly, though the picturesque hats adorned with plumes of feathers are still worn. Often a felt hat will have the under side of the brim of felt or velvet in a sharply contrasting color, such as red on a brown or black shape, or violet with green or black; while the pretty felt and beaver hats have the crown of bright violet velvet, with a brim of sable or milk fur, or of chartreuse green velvet, with black velvet brim, spanned with jet sequins, and a triplet of black ostrich tips, or a jet Mohair tuft set jauntily at the side. Toques look showy, if the brim is formed of a complete sable, the beautiful little head peeping saucily out in front. The hat sketched is designed for a young girl, and is of red felt, trimmed with a bow of more ribbon to match. Another youthful hat, suitable for a young lady of from fifteen to seventeen years of age, was of seal brown velvet with a crown of red and brown ribbon, surmounted with two brown plumes, and finished with a crystal buckle. FLORETTE TEMPS.

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GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Much Important Business—The Tiling Contract—The Army for the Ladies.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings held its semi-monthly meeting in the City Engineer's office last evening. Chairman Taylor and Messrs. Curtis, Epps, Montague and Tamm were present.

Mrs. R. Zimmer presented a petition for the leasing of the refreshment privileges at the lake near the New reservoir for the sum of \$50 for the term of two years. The petitioners forth that the price of \$120 heretofore for the privileges was exorbitant.

On motion of Mr. White the offer of Mrs. Zimmer was declined, and the committee decided to advertise for bids for the privileges.

The resolution adopted by the Council asking for the reason why the committee awarded the contract for tiling in the new City Hall to Mr. John Bowers, whose bid was higher than that of a non-resident firm, was next taken up.

Mr. Epps stated that an ordinance was in existence which stated that contracts can be awarded to Richmond firms with an advance of 10 per cent over the bids of non-resident firms. The matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Among the bills ordered to be paid was one for \$386, covering the expenses of the sub-committee who went North to look into the advisability of introducing metallic presses in the new City Hall.

Colonel Cutshaw was requested, on motion of Mr. Seny, to receive an estimate as to the cost of a granite coping around the Memorial Bazaar.

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THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Richmond, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1893.

The Cotton exposition is a pronounced success. Such charmed lookers; such eager buyers. Yes, our public very heartily appreciates wide-awake retailing. Funny how the copyers of the Big Store blunder. One offers mummy cloth of execrable quality as "cotton crepe," but pity the buyer. There won't be many sufferers, tho'.

Surely these Lawns—Irish Lawns—make a strong appeal with their springlike beauty. See the great piles lessen. 38 inch and 42 1-2c.

Sateens are among the aristocrats of cotton. Some lovely Dresden designs are proving simply irresistible. 31 inch and 25c.

The new Gingham leave old styles with not a leg to stand on. Such exquisiteness of designing has not before been shown. Fortunately we were sold bare with a trifling exception—and that exception goes to 8c the yard. Hence the stock is virtually entirely new.

A new Gingham, marvel is also here at 5c. 3,800 yards of it to start the week—of course it's lessening, and we can't replace it. 12 1-2c is the now price of this American duplicate of the great David and John Anderson Gingham—for their's you'd pay 40c, if you couldn't get these. He buys the 12 1-2c top-notch of our copiers. The Gingham exhibit was never equaled here—even our own best efforts are eclipsed.

Here's a trade intensifier—for a few days we'll sell an 80c Corset at 50c. To protect ourselves against people buying them to sell again, we will only sell one corset to a customer.

The World's Fair Corset, value 60c, is 39c for awhile. White or drab.

A dainty lot of Souvenir Spoons—Sterling silver with gold plated bowl—has come to replace the lots gone, 96c.

These garter clasps, Sterling Silver, are \$2.75. Pretty, are they not? Fleur de Lis Stick Pins, coin silver, enough for a day's selling, 15c each. Solid Gold Stick Pins, set with cluster pearls, very handsome, \$2.45.

During the holiday rush we had to displace very largely our household articles—hosts of trifling but most necessary adjuncts to one's comfortable living. Now we've gotten the stocks in selling trim again and to forcibly remind our public of our ability to supply their needs we belittle prices to intensify the selling. For instance—

Patent Rotary Flour Sifters are worth 25c. They're 10c.
5 piece Tea Chamber Sets, decorated and banded, are offered for 80c.
Long-handled Basting Spoons, 3c.
9 inch Pie Plates, 1c each.
Enamelled-handle Flesh Forks, 5c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10, 12 and 15c.
Shoe Brushes, bristle, with dauber. Worth 25c. Are 10c.
A very few, not all bristle, at 5c. Think of it!
Baby's Shoe Polish—5c size is 2c; 10c size is 4c.
Polished Salt Boxes, 5c.
Rough Traps, worth 5c, for 10c.
50-foot Tube Clothes Lines, for 10c.
Mouse Traps, 2 hole, 2c; 3 hole, 4c.
Enamelled-handled Screw Drivers, 4c from 10c.
Liquid Stove Polish, 8c size for 5c; 15c size for 10c.
Wash Boards, zinc both sides, 10c.
Cedar Wash Tubs, 6 inch circumference, 2 iron hoops, 35c.
Toilet Paper, 3c a package.
Horse Brushes, only tolerably good, 10c.
50c Muffin Rings, 2c each.
Deep Pudding Pans, block tin, 5c.
Knife Boxes, 4c from 10c.
Large DINNER PLATES, American "Dresden China," 96c a dozen. For a day or so for 60c a dozen. We've received an immense stock of them.
Also Soup Plates. They're 60c a dozen. Basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A client, a GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN RICHMOND, or some good INTEREST in some GOOD BUSINESS. Address "CLIENT," care of Manning C. Staples & Co. ja18-w,fr,au

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER, of strictly steady habits, who is willing to be generally useful to his employer. Best city references furnished and security if needed. Address J. W. JOHNSTON, Times office. ja18-tf

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES to canvass in the city. Salary paid. Address BUSINESS, care The Times. ja12-tf

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or TWO GENTLEMEN, to occupy pretty, second-story FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Good locality. Terms reasonable. Address 402 east Clay street. ja12-tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Cast